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MORE REPORTAGE ON 13TH BCP CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

30 March Arrivals

AU021125 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] By invitation of the BCP Central Committee, delegations from the following arrived in Sofia yesterday to take part in the 13th BCP Congress:

-- The Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, led by Khasan Nasor Moyo, member of the Central Committee of the National Executive Committee.

-- The Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana, led by Aladzhi Idrisu Mahama, member of the council.

-- The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, led by Antonio Zhasintu du Amaral Martinsh, candidate member of the Central Committee Poliburo and deputy chairman of the Central Control-Auditing Commission.

-- The Brazilian Communist Party, led by Theodoro Melo, member of the Executive Commission of the Central Committee.

-- The Ecuadorian Communist Party, led by Freddy Almeidau Uraga, member of the executive Committee of the Central Committee.

-- The Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement of Grenada, led by George Louison, deputy chairman of the movement.

-- The Guatemalan Labor Party, led by Oto Sanches, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee.

-- The Iraqi Communist Party, led by 'Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Communist Party of Jordan, led by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Utti, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the party.

-- The Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica, led by Humerto Vargas Carbonell, general secetary of the party's Central Committee.

-- The New Zealand Socialist Unity Party, led by George Jackson, national secretary of the party.

-- The Palestinian Communist Party, led by Na'im Ashkhab, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the party.

-- The People's Party of Panama, led by Luther Thomas, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Independence and Labor Party of Senagal, led by Amat Dansoku, general secretary of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Sri Lanka Communist Party, led by Sarath Muttetuwegama, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Communist Party of Uruguay, led by Jose Luis Masera, member of the Executive Committee of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Vietnamese Communist Party, led by Do Muoi, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

-- The Philippine Communist Party, led by Jesus Lava, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Workers' party of Jamaica, led by Elin Thomas, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee.

-- A representative of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Bahrain.

-- The Communist Party of Bangladesh, led by Adzhoy Roy, secretary of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Lebanese Communist Party, led by Nadim 'Abd al-Samad, deputy general secretary of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Syrian Communist Party, led by Remu Sheykhu, Politburo and Secretariat member of the party's Central Committee.

-- Members of the PLO delegation: Fa'z al-Khalifa, Politburo member of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine; and Mamduh Naufal, Politburo member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

-- The AAPSO, led by Chita Bisvas, deputy general secretary of the organization.

-- The Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party of Syria, led by Sulayman Kaddah, deputy general secretary of the Regional Leadership.

-- The Lao People's Revolutionary Party, led by Souphanouvong, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and chairman of the Central Committee of the Front for National Construction of Laos.

-- The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, led by Tserendashiyn Namsray, Politburo member and secretary of the Central committee.

-- The Communist Left Party of Sweden, led by Brit Rundberg, member of the Executive Committee of the party's leadership.

-- The Swedish Communist Workers Party, led by Alf Lyovenborg, deputy chairman of the party's leadership and editor-in-chief of the NORSHENSFLAMAN newspaper.

At Sofia Airport the guests were met by Comrades Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov; and by members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee.

Further Arrivals

AU021936 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, an RCP delegation led by Eunil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, arrived yesterday to take part in the 13th BCP Congress. The delegation also includes Venerica Patru, first secretary of the RCP Vilcea County Committee, and Liviu Minda, the Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria.

At the Sofia airport the delegation was met by Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and responsible fellow workers of the BCP Central Committee.

By invitation of the BCP Central Committee, delegations from the following arrived in Bulgaria yesterday to take part in the 13th BCP congress.

-- The Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU-Patriotic Front), led by Moven Maachi, deputy secretary of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Communist Party of Malta, led by Anthony Vassalo, secretary general of the party.

-- The Malta Labor Party, led by Renald Dali, deputy secretary for propaganda of the party.

-- The African National Congress of South Africa, led by Lelokhonolo Pekane, member of the party's Secretariat.

-- The Communist Party of Greece, led by Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Workers Party of Ethiopia, led by Amanual Amde Michael, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Australian Socialist Party, led by Peter Symon, the party's general secretary.

-- The Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, led by the party's chairman Walid Junblatt, the party's chairman.

-- The Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok), led by Evangelos Mamalakis, member of the Executive Bureau of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Progressive Party of the Cypriot Working People (AKEL), led by Andreas Fandis, deputy secretary of the party.

-- The Communist Party of Israel, led by Zahi Kharkabi, candidate member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee.

-- The General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, led by Bashir Huwayj, secretary of the congress.

-- The Yemen Socialist Party, led by 'Ali Salim al-Bid, general secretary of the party's Central Committee.

-- The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, led by Muhammad Rafiq, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

-- The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador, led by Shafik Jorge Handal, member of the front's General Command and general secretary of the Communist Party of El Salvador.

-- The Congolese Party of Labor, led by Andre Muele, member of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM), led by Rakotovao Andiatiana, member of the party's Politburo.

-- The Communist Party of Luxembourg, led by Babette Ruckert, member of the Executive Committee of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Turkish Labor Party, led by the party's Chairman Bekhidzhe Boran.

-- The Leftist Union of Turkey and Turkish Kurdistan, led by Aykhan Kutlay.

-- The United National Independence Party of Zambia, led by Elidzha Mudenda, member of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Peruvian Communist Party, led by Carlos Esteves Ostolasa, member of the Political Commission of the party's Central Committee.

-- The San Marino Communist Party, led by Otelo Kazaden, deputy chairman of the party's Control Commission.

-- The Tunisian Communist Party, led by 'Abd al-Majid Tariki, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Canadian Communist Party, led by Claude Memer, member of the party's Central Committee and organizing secretary of the Quebec Communist Party.

-- The Communist Party of the United States, led by James Jackson, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Communist Party of Great Britain, led by Terry Wilde, member of the National Executive Committee.

-- The Communist Party of Ireland, led by Andrew Barr, member of the party's National Political Committee and National Executive Committee.

-- The Frelimo Party of Mozambique, led by Jorge Rebelo, member of the party's Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat.

-- The Communist Party of the Republic of South Africa, led by AESOP Pakhad, member of the International Committee of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Communist Party of Denmark, led by Dan Lundstrup, member of the Executive Committee of the party's Central Committee; the delegation also includes Jan Anderson, member of the Executive Committee of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Norwegian Communist Party, led by Gunnar Wahl, member of the party's central leadership.

-- The Communist Party, of Bolivia led by Hernan Melgar Custenyano, member of the Political Commission of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Portuguese Communist Party, led by Octavio Pato, member of the Political Commission and the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Communist Party of Venezuela led by Eduardo Mancera, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee.

-- The People's Party of Costa Rica, led by Manuel Mora Salas, member of the Political Commission of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Sandanist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, led by Jaime Wheelock Roman, member of the Executive Commission of the Front's national leadership.

-- The Spanish Communist Party, led by Sanchez Montero, member of the Executive Commission and secretary of the party's Central Committee.

-- The Spanish Socialist Workers Party, led by Salvador Fernandez, member of the party's Federal Executive Commission.

-- The African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, led by Diego Aleluya Lopes Politburo member of the party's Central Committee.

The delegation were met by Comrades Yordan Yotov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mlaednov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov, and by members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee.

2 April Proceedings

AU021244 Sofia BTA in English 1159 GMT 2 Apr 86

["Thirteenth BCP Congress -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA) -- The 13th Congress of the BCP was opened today.

It is attended by 2,662 delegates, 70 percent of whom are delegates for the first time. During the next four days the representatives of 932,055 party members will be discussing the most topical issues related to the country's socioeconomic development, and will be outlining the roads leading to the rapid construction of the advanced socialist society on the basis of comprehensive intensification and the transference of the achievements of techno-scientific progress into practice.

The democratic nature of the socialist society has been reflected in the preparatory work for the congress through the discussions held during the party election conferences, the nationwide discussion of the Draft Theses of the party congress and the new Labor Code, adopted recently, which will play a vital role in the implementation of the BCP strategy, aimed at mastering new technological heights.

The discussions during which hundreds of thousands of people spoke out making proposals and criticisms indicate that the whole country fully supports the party's call to improve the quality and efficiency of the production, to further improve discipline in all fields.

The days preceding the congress demonstrated the Bulgarian people's patriotism and internationalism, their will to continue the comprehensive cooperation with the U.S.S.R., to maintain the cooperation with the other fraternal socialist states [passage indistinct] to strengthen security on our planet.

Following the election of a Presidium and other ruling bodies of the congress, the president of the first session Mr. Georgi Atanasov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, announced that the Thirteenth Congress of the BCP is attended by 131 delegations of communist, workers' revolutionary, democratic, socialist, social democratic and other parties and movements from 102 countries.

On behalf of the delegates Mr. Georgi Atanasov warmly greeted the CPSU delegation, headed by Mr Nikolay Ryzhkov, Politburo member of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, as well as the envoys of communists and peoples, of the socialist countries and of communist and workers' parties from the developing and the advanced capitalist countries. Solidarity was expressed with the fighters for social progress and national liberation in different parts of the world.

Mr Georgi Atanasov assessed the attendance of foreign delegations as a token of respect for the BCP, as a recognition for its consistent internationalism, for its contribution to the construction of the socialist society and to the strengthening of world peace.

The congress guests also include the members of the standing committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian party (B.Z.N.S.), in which the BCP sees a faithful ally in the process of building the socialist society.

After the 13th congress agenda was adopted, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, took the floor.

The congress' session resumed after the break, was chaired by Mr. Grisha Filopov. He gave the floor to Mr Stoyan Karadzhov,. chairman of the BCP's central auditing commission.

"During this period, the central and the local auditing commissions assisted in the maintaining of strict observance of the program and statues of the BCP, in the safeguarding of the party's unity and purity, in the further improvement of the activity and vanguard role of the communists, in their even stronger unity behind the Central Committee and the Leninist party line," states the summary of the report of the Central Auditing Commission, read by Mr. Stoyan Karadzhov.

He noted that the period, discussed during the congress, (?had been) characterized by new processes and phenomena in the life of the party and the state. New and greater requirements have been placed before the Central Auditing Commission (?and) the party's other auditing bodies. According to Mr. Stoyan Karazhov these requirements are related to the strengthening of the control over the elimination of the obstacles of objective and subjective nature that hamper progress. The main task now is to lead a relentless struggle against all negative phenomena such as malpractices, negligence towards the socialist property and the discipline and the law violations.

"The Central Auditing Commission and the county auditing commissions have imposed different penalties; 60 percent of these penalties have been imposed because of violations of party discipline and the norms of party life. Penalties have also been imposed for violations of ethical and moral norms and for breaches (?of) socialist laws, for not fulfilling the requirement to elevate the role of communists as the political vanguard of the people [words indistinct] is to turn our attention and the control exercized by us towards the forming of an active awareness of social responsibilities, towards the strengthening of the vanguard role of every communist," stated Mr. Stoyan Karadzhov. He noted that indifference, perfunctory fulfilment of decisions, toleration of negative phenomena and suppression of criticism are infringements of the Leninist principles and norms of party life. The chairman of the Central Auditing Commission dwelled on certain weaknesses in the work of the auditing commissions. Together with the party committees, they are still not extending sufficient assistance to the party organizations in the fulfilment of the party policy on the acceleration of techno-scientific progress. This is caused by the fact that the commissions are hardly ever penalizing those communists and senior executives who are responsible for the delays in the transfer of new technologies and the development of new equipment, for weaknesses in planning and [word indistinct], for not fulfilling contracts or for producing low quality goods.

During the period under review, the Central Auditing Commission has always proceeded from the understanding that the careful work with the complaints and letters above all bears witness to a consideration for people's grievances. and people do not trust the Bulgarian Communist Party and its Central Committee, which is evidenced by the fact that over the last five years the CC has received 109,810 requests, complaints and letters. 34,799 of them have been addressed to the secretary general of the CC of the BCP, Todor Zhivkov in person.

The thematic analysis of the personal letters from the citizens shows that chief among the subjects they treat is the housing problem, next come inner-party and cadre questions, before the problems of labour delegation. Mr. Stoyan Karadzhov emphasized that the bulk of complaints are resolved within the appointed term, but along with them, due attention is given to the problems which cannot be solved at a short notice.

The chairman of the Central Auditing Commission also made some critical remarks concerning the commission's work. It has still not abandoned the harmful practice of relegating the working people's requests and complaints to those against whom the complaints are registered.

In a number of cases the control is confined predominantly to ascertaining the infringements and the aberrations, without administering concrete measures for their eradication, which largely accounts for the instances of negative phenomena and breaks of socialist legality and morality.

In keeping with the party decisions, the Central Auditing Commission is improving its structure and functions. (?Five) sections have been established to audit the economy, science and technology, social policy, the intellectual sphere and inner-party life. All this helps enrich the content and diversify the forms of auditing work.

Today, taking into account the fundamental changes under way in the country's administration and in the national economy management, reckoning with the line of accelerated transference of techno-scientific advances into practice, the commission is called upon to fight against the manifestations of routine, fossilization and conservatism and to help assert the modern style of leadership, high discipline and exigence.

After the election of subsidiary bodies, the congress delegates started their statements.

Mr. Ivan Panev, first secretary of the BCP County Committee in the city of Plovdiv, reported on the successes scored in the county's development since the Twelfth Congress of the BCP. Along with that, he pointed to the weaknesses still existing in the economy of the county: the technological level and the quality of output are slow to change, crucial raw material and energy resources are used inefficiently. "Now we have to embark on in-depth criticism and self-criticism," he said, "for time is facing us with high requirements, for we cannot make progress if we take along the old burden of mistakes into the Ninth Five-Year period."

He went on to dwell on certain politico-economic problems caused by the complicated relations and the scope of social production. "We should note with regret," Mr. Ivan Panev said, "that over the last few years, despite the enormous number of documents on the acceleration of techno-scientific progress, they fell short of their targets, as they were followed by orders and instructions which devalued their original ideas. It was a common practice in the work of economic associations to take over the reserves, to concentrate funds in the hands of the superior organisations, and to carry out the technological progress tasks at the cost of tremendous organizational efforts and under constant party pressure.

Mr. Ivan Panev noted that the lack of economic competition has lead to the appearance of monopoly characteristics and insufficient satisfaction of certain social requirements for goods and equipment.

"That is why," he went on, "when strengthening and improving the centralized planning and management of the economy, we must see to it that all the decisions we are going to make here are to give broad independence to the self-governing systems. They must bolster the economic competition between these organizations, who are to make better use of the commodity-money relations, and whose production programs must be elaborated on the basis of contracts. [quotes as received]

Another problem in the country's economy is the somewhat inefficient merging of the principles of sectoral and territorial planning.

"We communists," Mr. Ivan Panev said, "must admit that the drought and the other objective circumstances are not to blame for all shortcomings. A considerable part of the blame falls on us because we did not manage to establish a strong organization and control over the fulfilment of the tasks. We did not manage to impose a dynamic style and method of work in all units of the party structure and the political system."

Mr. Ivan Panev, president of the ISOT Economic Association, analysed the development of the electronics industry in this country. If a quarter of a century ago Bulgaria produced nothing but a couple of types of radio and tv sets, at present the national electronics industry turns out sophisticated computer technology, personal computers, manufacturing control devices and systems, etc. the growth rates of this sector are the highest in the country, and its share in the exports of mechanical engineering products is constantly on the increase.

Speaking of the problems which should be solved in the field of electronics, the delegate listed the development of computer-aided design systems to find a wide-ranging field of application in material production, the introduction of high-speed computer technology and of highly efficient computing complexes, the transition to digital communication equipment already during the Ninth Five-Year period (1986-1990).

Mr. Ivan Panev added that this is the only way to solve the problems related to the construction of a modern national technological infrastructure, to satisfy the new requirements of the socialist states.

What are the difficulties here? The efforts are still not concentrated in the direction of the main trends. The development and transference personnel lacks the necessary training the development of special equipment for electronics is still lagging behind. The way out of this situation is to immediately start the development of a new specialized subbranch: electronic mechnical engineering. There are also problems concerning the state of the raw material back-up of electronics. The manufacturing of materials for microelectronics, electric components and computers has still not been activated to a full degree. The variety of high quality goods supplied by other branches of the economy is still insufficient.

The second session of the 13th Congress of the BCP opened after the lunch break under the chairmanship of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence.

Mr. Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, delivered the greetings address of the CC of the CPSU.

The session continued with statements by delegates. In a marked spirit of criticism and self-criticism they analysed the results of their activities in various spheres of life and put forth concrete proposals for the realization of the techno-scientific revolution as the basis of the mature socialist society.

Mr. Lyudmil Dimitrov of the "Lenin" metallurgical combine works reported of the production of 500 thousand tons of electric steel. The task is to achieve an output of high quality brands of steel of 800 thousand tons a year by the end of the five-year period. However in order to successfully implement this task it would be necessary to cope with a number of weaknesses related to the subjective factor. There is acute need of specialists with a higher education. The educational and qualificational level of the cadres is not high enough.

The reconstruction and updating of the old capacities is progressing at very slow rates and this has a negative effect on the quality of the final product and impedes the doing away with hard and uncongenial labour. Mr. Lyudmil Dimitrov paid special attention to the necessity for a more speedy introduction of scientific ideas into practice.

The issue for improving the science-production dialogue was analysed in detail by Stoyanka Dimitrova, a delegate from Sofia, who dwelled on the activities of the "niprorouda" science research and design institute in the capital. She also reached the conclusion that scientific and introduction work is hampered due to purely subjective reasons. The techno-scientific revolution can be achieved only if the road linking science and production is shortened and if the communists occupying responsible posts are capable of estimating how promising a certain development is and if they take risks, Ms. Stoyanka Dimitrova stressed.

Mr. Todor Dotsev, first secretary of the Kolarov District Committee of the BCP in Sofia, dwelled on the issues of the socio-economic development of the capital. He stressed that the criticism of the CC of the BCP on the work of the Sofia party organization was sharp but just, principled and encouraging.

Another important issue, concerning not only this district but the entire capital as well, is related to the improvement of the structure of production. This problem has not found its solution yet, because of narrow departmental interests, because of the fact that responsible factors seem to implement their own policy instead of the state one.

Mr. Todor Dotsev expressed support to the three shift working system, which will eliminate the outage of expensive equipment.

Mr. Ivan Andonov, chairman of the "Pharmachim" economic corporation pointed out that the considerable results achieved by the enterprise entrusted to him have been the outcome of the creative implementation of the new economic approach. The interrelations "market-science" have been placed on new basis, the traditional weaknesses in the chain "trade - science - production" are overcome not through administration, but through the operation of the market mechanism.

The delegate from the County of Khaskovo, a technologist of a work team with an agro-industrial complex and the delegate from the County of Smolyan, Mr. Angel Nikolov, a team leader of a team of miners at the "Gorubso" economic ore-dressing combine, twice hero of socialist labor, spoke of the reviving process related to the restoration of the Bulgarian names of part of the population.

Before the break a representative group of the "Septemvriyche" Pioneer Children's Organization greeted the delegates to the 13th congress.

The second part of the afternoon session of the congress was chaired by Mr. Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Mr. Dimitur Dimitrov, first secretary of the Tolbukhin County Committee of the BCP, said that the idea about self-managing organizations in the sphere of agriculture may be actualized only in the presence of high level provision with resources. We have to part with the practice "let's start and we will see later what will come out of it", stressed the delegate from the city of Tolbukhin.

Greater clarity in connection with the status of the economic councils and self-managing organizations is necessary. The correct course of the production needs a very good grounding of the question who will hold the three levers: plan, capital investments, supply.

Mr. Dimitur Dimitrov recommended that the plans should be worked out skillfully and comprehensively, in order to avoid any surprise which may disturb the balances. Dwelling on the issue of personnel, he noted that it is time to hold pseudo innovators, sometimes guided by bad intentions, responsible.

The perfection of socialist organization of labor to the field of the textile industry was the main topic of the statement of Mrs. Vichka Stamova, weaver at the Georgi Dimitrov woolen textiles combined works. The delegate spoke before the congress of some of the concerns of the 4,000 employees of the combined works related to the use of the three main elements of labor: equipment, materials and people.

According to her personal observations these weaknesses are common to all the enterprises of the textile industry in this country and they can be reduced to the following: the equipment of the enterprises with up-to-date, highly mechanized and automated machines is slow. The woolen and the man-made fibres do not always meet the new quality requirements. A number of problems of the social infrastructure have still to be solved: The work of the women in the textile industry is still hard, which results in the fluctuation and reflux of manpower in spite of the considerably increased wages.

Citing some of the statements made at the 27th Congress of the CPSU in which proposals were made for introducing a quality standard law, the delegate said: "If this means the adopting of a document which will hold everyone responsible for his fault for bad quality, why shouldn't such a law be issued in Bulgaria?"

The rector of the University of Sofia spoke about the successes of the oldest higher school in this country. Prof. Mincho Semov said that nowadays there are 42 discipline studied at the university, and the students are more than 13,000. The qualitatively new level of the work is proved by the fact that the number of the excellent students has reached 30 per cent of the total number of students.

Considerable amount of scientific research work is also carried out at the university. The laboratories for pure and especially pure substances, for laser and semi-conductor technology are in the front lines of this work. The university is also developing fruitful relations with the Moscow university. The two universities work jointly on 245 topics.

The rector said that a technological center will be established in the near future. Laboratories for mecatronics and a branch for space researches and technologies will also be established. The Sofia University aims at ranking among the leading scientific centers in the world in the near 10-15 years.

Prof. Mincho Semov dwelled on the difficulties which should be overcome so that the work in this higher school be raised to the level of the present day requirements. These problems refer also to the other higher schools in Bulgaria. The important thing is to increase the funds for scientific research work and developing activity, because 29 per cent of the scientific potential of this country works in the higher schools. And the funds are not more than 5 per cent of the budget for scientific activity.

The first work-day of the 13th Congress of the BCP ended at 18.25.

Tomorrow the congress will continue its work.

CPSU's Ryzhkov's Address

AU021609 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1200 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Speech in Russian by Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, head of the CPSU delegation to the 13th BCP Congress, at the session of the 13th BCP Congress in Sofia -- live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov. Esteemed comrade delegates. Allow me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and on behalf of all Soviet Communists to convey to you, and to the BCP, ardent greetings and wishes for successful and fruitful work to the 13th BCP Congress. [applause]

The Communists of Lenin's party entertain deep comradely feelings toward Blagoyev's and Dimitrov's party. We are united by the heroic traditions of the revolutionary struggle and the noble and inspiring goals of the construction of the new, the communist society. We are linked by firm ties of solidarity and unity, and there can be no firmer alliance than the alliance created by the will, minds, and heart beats of those of the same mind. The congresses of the ruling communist parties and workers parties of the fraternal countries are of enormous importance in the development of our entire community. Their role is especially great in the present sharp turn of history when life raises before the socialist countries large-scale and, in many respects, common tasks, when our parties are engaged in an active and creative search for effectively solving these tasks. Under these conditions the mighty potential of the collective mind of fraternal parties and their joint efforts to accelerate our common advance are of greater significance than ever before.

The accountability report of the BCP Central Committee, the opening address by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and speeches by the congress delegates reveal a most impressive picture of comprehensive progress of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. These socialist achievements convincingly confirm the correctness of the historical choice made by the Bulgarian people in the memorable September days of 1944. Everything achieved by Bulgaria on the road of socialist development is the result of selfless labor of its people under the leadership of the party of Bulgarian Communists and its Central Committee which has been headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov for many years. The BCP's course of strengthening the unity of the workers class and working peasantry and intelligentsia and the close brotherhood and unity with the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union have firmly united the Bulgarian people.

A high appraisal of the Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation has been made from the rostrum of your congress and kind words have been uttered about our Leninist party and the Soviet Union. The CPSU pays tribute to the BCP's internationalist position. Our principled appraisal of relations between the CPSU and the BCP and between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples is generally known. We consider the Bulgarian comrades as loyal and reliable friends. [applause] Socialist internationalism is the basis of our friendship. Socialist internationalism is a mighty factor of development of every socialist country and of consolidation of the positions of socialism in the world.

The firm determination to continue to strengthen and broaden Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation was once again convincingly demonstrated during the visits by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the USSR and by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to Bulgaria last year as well as at the recent meeting between the leaders of both parties during the 27th CPSU Congress.

Paying their due to what has been achieved, the communists always concentrate their efforts on the fundamental tasks and problems of further social development. Lenin's thoughts continue to be relevant for us also today: Not to be satisfied with the knowledge that has been given to us by our past experience but to unfailingly advance further, to continue to unfailingly strive for what is better, and unfailingly move from easier to more difficult tasks. Your congress will direct the party and country to overcoming the existing difficulties and shortcomings and to attaining new frontiers of socioeconomic and political development. This approach demonstrates the strength of the party and its ability to accomplish increasingly large-scale tasks of building new life. The fulfillment of the new tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and raised by the 13th BCP Congress is directly linked with the utilization of the enormous potential of cooperation and interaction of Bulgaria and the USSR and all countries of the socialist community in various spheres of social life and international affairs.

The question of many-sided Soviet-Bulgarian relations is constantly kept in mind by the Central Committees of our parties. These relations are a direct vital cause of millions of working people of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. Herein lies the enormous strength of our cooperation. Its strength also lies in the fact that the fraternal socialist countries are profoundly and selflessly interested in each other's comprehensive progress. The better the affairs stand in Bulgaria, in the Soviet Union, and in every fraternal country, the stronger and firmer becomes the entire socialist community. Our collective success is the result of work of all our parties and peoples. This is the dialectic of our cooperation and the enormous advantage of socialism. Our common goal is to use it to the full extent. The tasks of the contemporary stage of cooperation require the utilization of new methods and forms of joint work and bold search for effective solutions. Precisely this makes it possible to change our cooperation to an intensive path of development and raise it to a new qualitative level and gives a powerful impulse to a further expansion of our trade-economic, scientific-technological, and other relations.

The recent formation of the joint Soviet-Bulgarian enterprises in the spheres of machine tool building, [word indistinct], automobile industry, electronics represents one of the long-term aspects of this work. Of course, these are only the first steps. But precisely they reveal the possibility for expanding and deepening the direct production and scientific-technological relations, for effectively utilizing the scientific-technological potential of our countries. All this will undoubtedly contribute to further deepening the socialist economic integration. Today, in the age of the scientific-technological revolution, the unification of efforts of the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, in mastering the latest achievements of science and technology and their wide utilization in the national economy acquires a special significance. The comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of CEMA member-countries through the year 2000 and the Long-term Program of Development of the Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for that period correspond to the accomplishment of these tasks.

The 27th CPSU Congress devoted great attention to the questions of strengthening the socialist community and developing cooperation between the fraternal countries. Today the fate of peace and social progress, it was pointed out in the political report of our party Central Committee to the congress, is more closely connected than ever before with the dynamism of economic and political development of the world system of socialism. We are convinced of the ability of socialism to solve the most difficult tasks. For this reason what is vitally important in this connection is an ever more active interaction between the countries of the community, interaction that represents a stimulus to our advance.

Comrades. The political report of the party Central Committee and the new edition of the CPSU Program, adopted by the 27th congress, point out, on the basis of a profound class-related analysis, the basic trends of development of contradictions of the contemporary world and the strengthening positions of the socialist system and, by taking this into account, define the main tasks of our party in the spheres of domestic and foreign policies. The creative enrichment and confirmation of the course aimed at accelerating the socioeconomic development of our country, set forth by the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the course aimed at strengthening peace on earth represents the main political result of the congress.

What has our party proceeded from in determining this course? First, from the vital necessity to accelerate the progressive advance of socialism in the USSR, something that is dictated by the totality of domestic and external conditions of its development. Second, from the realistic possibilities for a rapid advance by relying on the economic and scientific potential created in the country, the cadres educated under the conditions of socialism, and the available resources. Third, from the firm conviction of the advantages of the socialist social system and the need to utilize to maximum extent all the potential opportunities that are inherent in this system. In this connection it is appropriate to state that precisely socialism, as the advanced social system, has given a mighty acceleration to the entire world development. Precisely socialism and its advantages have enabled the peoples of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and other fraternal countries to traverse in a short period such a road in their socioeconomic development which would be simply unthinkable under capitalism. The living practice of socialist construction in each fraternal country provides striking examples of skillful utilization of the advantages of socialism. These advantages not only have not been exhausted, as our enemies try to claim, but, on the contrary, they have even acquired a greater force with the growth of our production and scientific-technological potential and with the strengthening of the political system of our states and the socialist way of life of their peoples. The task is to open up a wide scope for utilizing the advantages of socialism in the interests of socialist construction in the present period that represents a turning point history.

The concept of acceleration, confirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress, is of a multi-level nature. It covers all spheres of our life, that is, the economic and social and the political and ideological spheres. What is involved in the final analysis is a matter of qualitative transformation of all aspects of life of the Soviet society, fundamental renovation of the material-technical base on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology, perfecting of social relations, deep changes in the content and nature of work and material and spiritual conditions of living of the Soviet people, and activation of our entire political system.

Taking this into account, it is planned, in the next 15 years, to double the volumes of national income and industrial production and to increase the labor productivity by two and half times, and economic potential will be created which will be approximately equal to the economic potential accumulated during all the preceding years of Soviet power.

Accelerating rates and increasing production and national income volumes are necessary to simultaneously accomplish large-scale tasks: enhancing the people's prosperity, increasing economic potential, and maintaining the country's defense capability at an appropriate level.

Scientific-technological progress is of paramount importance among factors of the intensification of social production. This is the basis on which it is necessary to accomplish fundamental technical reconstruction of the economy, to carry out substantial revolutionary progress in all sectors of the national economy, and to carry out profound structural transformations in it.

A serious restructuring of the economic mechanism, which has already begun and is aimed at creating a complete and flexible management system, is also subordinate to the task of intensification. Its essence is enhancing the efficiency of centralized planning and simultaneously expanding economic autonomy of the basic links of the economy -- enterprises and associations -- and increasing their responsibility for achieving the highest end results.

The fundamental reform of the socialist management system and methods of economic management is a creative business and is new for us in many ways. Therefore, during responsible work such as the restructuring of the economic mechanism, we are laying particular stress on not permitting shortcomings in production and a reduction in its efficiency. Here a serious and considered approach is needed and a preliminary elaboration of projected solutions with the help of experiments in order to ensure an organic transition of the existing structures and forms of management to qualitatively new ones. This is the path we are traversing.

The utmost invigoration of the human factor and improvement in work among the masses are the key to success in each area of acceleration. Therefore now, the task of reorienting social consciousness and overcoming stereotypes of thinking and acting is acute as never before. New forms of ideological work, the development of the education and vocational training systems, improvement of socialist democracy and the socialist way of life, and strengthening the collectivist origins that are inherent to it must serve and be used for this.

The CPSU associates the success in implementing projected plans with inivigorating the party itself and seriously improving all its activities. The work of the 27th congress was a striking example of this approach. It was held in an atmosphere of efficiency, constructive criticism, the absence of window dressing, self-glorification, and any attempts to embellish the situation. To call things as they are, to publicize plans and decisions, and to always manifest great exactingness, responsibility, and honesty in all things are the demands that the CPSU makes on its cadres.

The work of implementing the decisions of the 27th party congress has indeed developed widely. This is the main thing that currently determines the activities of party organizations and all labor collectives. The party has set the task of not losing even a day in carrying out the plans projected by the congress. Decisions of the congress received ardent support from all the working people. The situation of an upsurge in the country and the first results of the work in the new 5-year plan period testify to this.

In the 3 months of this year industrial production growth rates have significantly outstripped planned rates and the majority of national economic sectors are working steadily.

Our party is fully resolved to turn the strategy of acceleration into reality and concrete deeds. We understand how complicated this task is, the extent of the effort and mobilization of our society's material and spiritual potential it will require, and the magnitude of restructuring that lies ahead in all sectors of work, all spheres of public life, and in the activities of every communist and citizen. But the party will firmly and steadfastly pursue the course projected by the congress and it will not deviate from this path.

Comrades. The fraternal parties are united in their approach to all basic questions of international affairs. The proposals of socialist countries, which they advanced at the conference of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee in Sofia in October 1985, are aimed at accomplishing the most urgent and cardinal task of our time: removing the threat of nuclear war. The unity of our positions was strikingly displayed in the unanimous support by fraternal countries for the program of the total elimination before the need of the current century of all arsenals of nuclear and chemical weapons and the ban on space strike weapons advanced in the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on 15 January this year.

The proposal of the 27th CPSU Congress on the bases of creating an all-encompassing international security system was received with complete approval. Radical disarmement, equal security for all, and confirmation of peaceful coexistence as a universal norm In relations between states is the path that socialism offers mankind today. Our party's course in the sphere of foreign policy proceeds from the vital interests of the Soviet people and the entire socialist community and is permeated with a profound concern for preserving and strengthening peace. It has nothing in common with any kinds of momentary considerations because the security of one country cannot in the nuclear age be formed at the expense of the security of others.

In our policy we also take into account the interests of states belonging to a different social system because we really desire the prevention of the threat of war as a basis of improving the international situation.

The cessation of nuclear tests is an important measure which could favorably affect the world's political climate. We have already twice extended our unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, counting on the fact that the American Administration would at last display a responsible approach to this problem disturbing mankind. However, the United States had demonstrated a cynical disregard for the aspirations of the peoples and for an opportunity to take a real step to curtail the arms race. The new nuclear explosion conducted by the United States gives rise to legitimate indignation and a wave of protests throughout the world. All this only intensifies the acuteness of the task of stopping nuclear weapons tests. It must be accomplished urgently.

As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev declared on television the other day, the Soviet Union will not abandon the course of preserving and consolidating peace. Our pledge not to conduct nuclear explosions will remain also after the period of the moratorium has elapsed on 31 March if the United States does not continue the tests.

Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev proposed an urgent meeting with President Reagan to reach agreement on this issue. One can only regret that the stated proposal did not receive a positive response. Washington again demonstrated a lack of political will to solve this very important problem affecting the destinies of all peoples.

The international situation remains tense and dangerous as a result of the imperialist policy of strength, expansion of the arms race, and interference in the internal affairs of other states. It requires great vigilance from all of us and everyday readiness to defend the peaceful labor of our peoples. It is not characteristic of communists to sink into pessimism, all the more since the Soviet Union and the socialist community have everything necessary not to permit military-strategic superiority over them. [applause]

This strengthens our certainty that an opportunity exists to ensure a turn for the better in European and world affairs despite opposition from aggressive forces. We are ready in future to make our contribution to settling disagreements and arguments between states by peaceful means and talks.

The Soviet Union highly assesses the role of the BCP and the Bulgarian People's Republic in standing up for our common foreign policy positions and in our joint struggle to settle the key issues of disarmament and international security. We value and support your efforts aimed at developing good-neighborly relations in the Balkans and transforming this region into a zone of peace free from nuclear and chemical weapons. Your active foreign policy work is a considerable contribution to the common cause in the struggle for peace.

Dear comrades. The 13th congress of the glorious party of Bulgarian Communists is faced with adopting important and responsible decisions. We are profoundly convinced that the results of the congress' work will beneficially influence your remarkable country's economic and social development and the comprehensive cooperation between our parties and people, and will promote strengthening the might and cohesion of the entire socialist community.

We wish you great successes in accomplishing these responsible and noble tasks. [applause]

Delegates on Turkish Minority

AU021537 Sofia BTA in English 1526 GMT 2 Apr 86

["The Hypocritical Tears of the Turkish Nationalistic Propaganda -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA) -- "The efforts of the Turkish bourgeois nationalistic propaganda to fan up negative moods and to spread unrest and insecurity among a part of the Bulgarian population are futile", Mr. Stoyan Bonev, delegate to the 13th Congress of the BCP, said today.

Denouncing the anti-Bulgarian campaign organized by the chauvenistic circles in Turkey, Mr. Stoyan Bonev who is a delegate from the county of Khaskovo (south-eastern Bulgaria), stressed that the reviving process related to the restoration of the Bulgarian names of a part of the population is irreversible and that all attempts to shake the faith in the correctness of the policy of the BCP are futile.

Prompted by the hypocritical tears shed by some Turkish newspapers and rulers over the fate of the people professing the Islamic religion in Bulgaria, the delegate exclaimed: "Gentlemen, why are you "engaging" yourselves so much with us, the Bulgarian citizens, who are here, in our homeland, and who are living and working in conditions, of which your population will still have to dream of for quite some time. [sentence as received] don't confuse our nationality with the Islamic religion.

Mr. Stoyan Bonev spoke about the complexity of the reviving process. But in this way the truth triumphs, the iniquity accumulated through the centuries is abolished, stressed he. "On our own will and with complete conviction we restored our Bulgarian names," said Mr. Stoyan Bonev. "Spontaneously, we expressed our unflinching resolution to confirm our belonging to our motherland - the People's Republic of Bulgaria." Marking that the reviving historical process is irreversible, the delegate emphasised, that the greatest achievement of his native land is the new socialist, working man, brought up in Bulgarian national spirit and devoted to it.

Mr. Angel Nikolov, delegate from the country of Smolyan, spoke about the great creative possibilities of man under socialism.

Stressing the considerable advance in the socio-economic and cultural development of his native place, he said: "A great achievement of ours is the new man, freed from the delusions of the past, with a clear Bulgarian national socialist conscience. Only 10 or 15 years ago there were people who fell under the influence of the foreign propaganda."

"Today all this belongs to the past, stressed Mr. Angel Nikolov. Deeply convinced in our Bulgarian roots, we work with inspiration and results for the well-being of our motherland - Bulgaria."

Iliev Gives Press Conference

AU021845 Sofia BTA in English 1755 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA) -- The high dynamism of the Bulgarian economy is not an end to itself, but means for raising the well-being of the people," stressed Prof. Ivan Iliev, Deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and chairman of the State Planning Commission, at today's press conference for Bulgarian and foreign journalists accredited to the 13th Congress of the BCP.

Prof. Dr. Ivan Iliev, pointed out that from 1956 till now the national income has grown nine fold at an average annual rate of 7.2 per cent. He stressed that the basis of this high dynamism and the principal condition for maintaining of the rate in the priority branches of economy is the integration with the other socialist countries and above all with the Soviet Union.

The chairman of the State Planning Commission paid special attention to the difficulties in 1985, when the national income grew only by 1.8 per cent (at an average increase of 4.3 per cent in 1981-1984). He pointed out that this was due to the unprecedented from the beginning of the century drought, which caused considerable loss to agriculture. Only 5 million tons of grain were produced at an average production of 9 million tons for the five year plan period. The plant growing production was by 21 per cent, and the stock breeding - by 1.8 per cent lower than in 1984.

The drought also created serious difficulties in water-supply and power generation. The hydroelectric power stations which make up one fifth of the energy generating capacities could not be used. This winter's heavy snowfalls made it possible to resume the work of the hydroelectric power stations which guarantees the planned growth of electric power generation.

Prof. Dr. Iliev also dwelled in detail on the perfection of the economic mechanism and the management of Bulgaria's economy. He pointed out that with the closing down of the branch ministries in the production sphere (with the exception of the Ministry of transport) the economic corporations, the economic combine works and the production enterprises turned into self-governing organizations producing goods. They receive their planned tasks straight from the Council of Ministers and their relations with the state are based on the agreement: the state orders and pays.

Radical changes are also taking place in planning which will be based on techno-scientific progress as a means for the implementation of the tasks of the plan. The number of obligatory indices is being abruptly reduced. By means of prices, foreign currency, taxes, duties and wages there are being created economic conditions for the unrestricted resolution of all problems of the self-governing organizations but, in strict compliance with the contracts. The principal criterion for their efficiency are the consumers and the requirements of the market.

Prof. Iliev answered a number of questions put by foreign and Bulgarian journalists. He stressed that in future too, the prices of the basic consumer goods which determine the living standard will be laid down by the state. The other prices will be contracted between the producers and the trading organizations on the basis of norms and principles determined by the state which also preserves its right to making corrections. He pointed out that the new price policy will secure a greater quality standard and variety of the produce. In future it is intended to set only a minimum limit to the wages and not a maximum one and to bring labor in more direct interrelation with its results.

Answering the question whether the unprofitable enterprises will be closed down, Prof. Dr. Iliev pointed out that in the conditions of socialism the enterprises cannot go bankrupt and change their owner because the state is the owner of all enterprises. Therefore all enterprises which function well but are unprofitable because of the low prices of their produce will be aided by the state both by means of subsidies and by means of investments. In the cases when the cause of the inefficiency is poor work or weaknesses in the management of production the state will set terms for improving the situation, will impose sanctions and other measures and when necessary - it will change the management of the enterprise.

ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH DELEGATION LEADERS

AU021829 Sofia BTA in English 1805 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr. Werner Jarowinsky, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the German Socialist Unity Party, leader of the delegation of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED) to the 13th Congress of the BDP.

They exchanged information on the tasks standing before the BCP and the SED at the present stage. Mr. Werner Jarowinsky spoke about the preparatory work in connection with the forthcoming 11th congress of the SED the two sides [word indistinct] issues in connection with the further development of the cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries. Mr. Todor Zhivkov received Mr. Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, leader of the delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party to the 13th Congress of the BCP.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the all-round widening and deepening of the Bulgaro-Polish relations, as well as the readiness of the two parties to cooperate actively for their further development in the name of the well-being of the two peoples and the work of socialism. Mr. Todor Zhivkov received Mr. Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, leader of the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party to the 13th Congress of the BCP.

At the meeting the two sides stressed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the RCP, between Bulgaria and Romania, are undergoing an upgrade development in interest of the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, in interest of the work of peace and socialism.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov received Mr. Lazslo Marothy, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, leader of the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party to the 13th Congress of the BCP.

The two sides discussed issues of the cooperation between the franternal parties which is expanding and successfully serving the interests of the two countries and of the consolidation of the socialist community and of peace.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov received Mr. Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, chairman of the National Control and Auditing Committee of the party and vice-president of the State Council of Cuba, leader of the delegation of the Cuban Communist Party to the 13th Congress of the BCP.

The two sides discussed the topical tasks which the BCP and the CCP are currently solving as well as issues of the cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov expressed solidarity for fraternal Cuba which is building the socialist society in complicated conditions. Mr. Todor Zhivkov met Mr. Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the presidency of the CC of the League of Yugoslav Communists and leader of the delegation of the League of Yugoslav Communists to the 13th Congress of the BCP.

The two sides exchanged opinions on issues of the cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the League of Yugoslav Communists - an important factor of the further all-round development of Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations. It was emphasized that these relations contribute to the achievement of firm peace in the Balkans.

Wreath Laying Ceremonies

AU022006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] On 2 April, during the noon break of the congress' work, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, accompanied by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Yordan Yotov, Ognyan Doynov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Petur Dyugerov, Emil Khristov, and delegates to the 13th BCP Congress, laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum.

The ceremony of laying a wreath at the monument of Vladimir Ilich Lenin was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Markov, and Dimitur Stanishev.

Delegates to the 13th BCP Congress laid a wreath at the Common Grave. The ceremony was attended by Comrades Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, and Vasil Tsanov.

A wreath was also laid at the Monument of the Unknown Soldier. The ceremony was attended by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Petur Tanchev, Grigor Stoichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, and Kiril Zarev.

Attends Concert with Ryzhkov

AU022007 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Excerpts] A festive concert for the delegates and guests of the 13th BCP Congress took place on 2 April at the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture. The concert was attended by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman; and by Comrades Georgi Atanasov; Grisha Filipov; Dobri Dzhurov; Yordan Yotov; Milko Balev; Ognyan Doynov; Pencho Kubadinski; Petur Mladenov; Petur Tanchev; Stanko Todorov; and Chudomir Aleksandrov; candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee. Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov, leader of the CPSU delegation to the congress, also attended the concert. Leaders and members of foreign delegations participating in the congress' work also attended the concert.

SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENT ISSUED

LD021953 Prague CTK in English 1611 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Prague April 2 (CTK) -- The main goal of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in the period up to the year 2000 is to raise the living standards of the people, to satisfy the material and intellectual needs of the population, strengthen its existential and social certainties and create increasingly favourable conditions for the harmonious development of man. This was stated in the Main Directions of Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for the 1986-1990 Period and Outlook Up to the Year 2000 approved by the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and published here today.

Attainment of this goal is the fundamental task of the party long-term economic strategy based on speeding up socio-economic development through intensification and on raising the effectiveness of social production, the quality of labour, and on strict economy. By the year 2000 Czechoslovakia's national income is to be raised by more than two-thirds against 1985 and the whole increment is to be covered by increased labour productivity. The Czechoslovak economy will be gradually restructured, its energy intensiveness is to be decreased by at least one-third and the consumption of ferrous metals by 40 to 50 per cent.

All-round intensification of the Czechoslovak national economy will be based on the speeding up of the scientific-technological progress which will concentrate particularly on electronization, comprehensive automation, development of nuclear power engineering, biotechnology and development of new kinds of materials.

In harmony with the conclusions of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) economic summit, Czechoslovakia will strive for all-round development of economic cooperation and socialist economic integration with socialist countries and the Soviet Union in particular. Economic relations with non-socialist states are to be developed on the basis of mutual advantageousness. Czechoslovakia will seek a more even balance in the structure of goods being exchanged with industrially advanced capitalist states. Economic cooperation with the developing countries is to be substantially expanded, especially by participation in their industrialization programs.

To achieve the basic goals of the social-economic progress by the year 2000, the 1990 national income will have to be raised by 18 to 19 per cent in comparison to the year 1985. This requires speeding up of the introduction of the latest results of scientific-technological progress into the process of production, decrease of the energy intensiveness of the national economy and better utilization of metals.

In the 8th Five-Year Plan (1986-1990), Czechoslovakia intends to secure a more speedy growth of the foreign trade turnover than the created national income while prior attention will be paid to the development of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. In this five-year period, scientific-technological progress will be the decisive factor of the intensification of the economy. It will be based on state scientific-technological programs and on the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of the CMEA member states up to the year 2000. A total of 3.9 per cent of used national income will be allocated to the progress of science and technology.

The industrial production is to increase by 15 to 18 per cent by the year 1990. Priority attention will be attached to the structure of production and to the effective use of the output, to improvements in the quality and technical level of the products. Increasing will be the share of the processing industries. Great stress will be laid on the development of engineering as Czechoslovakia's principal export industry. The engineering and power engineering production will be raised by 30 per cent.

In accordance with the long-term policy of gradual conversion to an energy-saving type of economy, follow-up is to be ensured of the current program aimed at rationalizing the consumption and use of fuels and energy sources. Structural changes in this field will be directed above all at continuing the development of nuclear power production and the introduction of central heating. Simultaneously, conditions are to be created for increasing the imports of natural gas.

The gross agricultural production in the 8th Five-Year Plan period will increase by 6 to 7 per cent while priority will be given to the development of crops production. The key task of Czechoslovak agriculture is the grain production in the 1986-1990, a total of 57 to 58 million tonnes of grain is to be harvested in Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia's foreign trade turnover with socialist states is to be increased by at least 22 per cent with priority attention being attached to integration actions. In relation to non-socialist states, Czechoslovakia intends to raise the total trade volume above the level achieved in the past five-year period. In trade with advanced capitalist countries Czechoslovakia envisages promotion of cooperation and cooperation on third markets. Further deepening will be economic cooperation with the developing countries.

The overall volume of investments in Czechoslovakia will be 10 to 12 per cent higher than in the 7th Five-Year Plan with a substantial modification of the structure of investments in favour of machinery and technological deliveries. The share of investments in an efficient modernization and reconstruction, particularly in engineering and other fields of the processing industry will be higher.

Further growth of the living standard of the population will be consistently linked to the results achieved by the national economy. The real incomes of the population will grow by 11 to 13 per cent in the 8th Five-Year Plan period. The advanced system of health and social care and old-age security will be further improved. Great attention will be attached to the development of the system of education, of culture, physical training and tourism. A total of 480,000 new flats will be constructed.

The protection of the environment is regarded in Czechoslovakia as an inseparable part of the Communist Party and state policies. The funds earmarked for nature-protecting projects will be twice as high as in the previous five-year period.

In order to implement the objectives of Czechoslovakia's socio-economic progress and assert intensification of the national economy, the planned management of the national economy must be further improved. Further measures aimed at consistent application of democractic centralism, increased effectiveness of central management, promotion of perspectiveness of central planning, economic independence, and powers of economic production units and enterprises will be gradually realized in the course of the 8th Five-Year Plan period, the document said.

NATIONAL FRONT PRESIDIUM ENDORSES CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

LD021836 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] At today's session of the CSSR National Front Central Committee Presidium expressed deep satisfaction with the high praise for the National Front and organizations joined in it expressed by the 17th CPCZ Congress. The Presidium also endorsed the tasks mapped out for the National Front by the CPCZ Congress documents.

The members of the Presidium and representatives of Central Committee of all political parties and mass organizations associated with the National Front expressed their unconditional support for all conclusions of the congress and the determination of its organizations to contribute fully to their implementation.

The Presidium also discussed the report on the contribution of the National Front to the creation and protection of the environment and topics for the next period. It emphasized that the 17th CPCZ Congress devoted outstanding attention to this vitally important issue. It praised the work carried out by the members of practicallyall organizations for the protection and creation of the environment. It recommended to the central committees of organizations associated with the National Front to pay continuous attention to the implementation of the adopted tasks with the aim of continuing to deepen significantly the participation of the National Front to the creation and protection of the environment in harmony with the Main Guidelines of economic and social development of Czechoslovakia and with the implementation of the election programs for 1986-90.

The National Front Central Committee Presidium also discussed preparations for the May elections to representative bodies.

RUDE PRAVO ON CPCZ'S INTERNATIONALISM

AU271447 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Mar 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Creed -- Internationalism"]

[Text] The CPCZ is a firm and inseparable component of the international revolutionary movement. Loyalty to the Leninist principles of prletarian and socialist internationalism was always the main and pivotal principle it followed, and continues to follow, in its policy. We are proud that Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the leader of the international proletariat, the organizer of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and the founder of the new type of party -- the party of Bolsheviks -- stood at our party's cradle.

The CPCZ's history in inseparably bound to the consistent implementation of the Leninist principle of proletarian internationalism. Already a few months after the party's constituent congress in 1921, a merger congress was held, which united all detachments of the communist movement in bourgeois Czechoslovakia in a single international and multinational CPCZ. The party has fulfilled its international mission in the fight against the bourgeoisie, as well as in the fight against fascism. It defended the Republic against Hitlerite nazism. The communists stood in the first ranks of the fighters against dictatorship in Spain, and they fought heroically on all fronts of the anti-Hilterite coalition during World War II, and also in the adversary's rear.

After the victory over Hilterite fascism, after the emergence of the community of countries which have taken the path of building socialism, the Czechoslovak people strove together with these countries to build a new life and to preserve peace.

"All that we are doing for the welfare of our people, of our fatherland," Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, said at the 16th CPCZ Congress, "we are simultaneously combining with the awareness of international responsibility.

The years since the 16th CPCZ congress have proved that the party consistently stands on the positions of internationlism. The experience of our party affirms that the attitude toward the Soviet Union is the core of proletarian and socialist internationalism. Our party regards the Soviet Union as the greatest revolutionary achievement of the world proletariat. The successes achieved by us in building socialism depend, to a significant extent, on the fact that we have been drawing on the experience of the first country of socialism and creatively implementing it under our conditions.

The basic of our foreign policy lies in the development and deepening of the alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. It is in the interest of the further development of socialism, in the interest of the fight for peace, that we must continue developing this cooperation -- in all spheres and on all levels.

The party is striving to enable us to deepen cooperation with the states of the socialist community in politics and economy, and also in the ideological sphere. This strengthens the unity of the socialist countries, the most effective guarantee of the growing influence of socialism and the protection of peace. In the joint and coordinated economic activity on CEMA territory we see the surest way to develop our national economy. The organization of the Warsaw Pact plays an irreplaceable role in the common effort to ensure a peaceful future.

The experience of the past years has again shown that it is of primary importance to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. The prominent need to implement the line that has been jointly agreed on for the sphere of foreign policy is fully topical. As regards the significance of economic cooperation, here again we are entering a qualitatively new phase, since production forces are becoming internationalized and national economy structures are drawing closer to each other. All this demands that we overcome the narrow barriers of national economies.

As a firm component of the international communist movement, the CPCZ systematically develops international relations with the communist and workers parties. It is gratifying that these relations are being so emphatically expanded and deepened. This contributes to the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement and to the common fight for peace and socialism.

In harmony with the principle of proletarian internationalism, the CPCZ contributes to consolidating the unity and action ability of all revolutionary, democractic, and peace-loving forces. The threat to peace represented by American imperialism is leading more and more forces into the anti-imperialist peace camp. The base of the anti-imperialist and peace movement is objectively expanding. Even though it is aware of the differences in the ideological and political stances of these forces, the CPCZ is expanding its relations with them further.

We are developing our cooperation with the anti-imperialist, democractic forces in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. We are contributing to strengthening the broad anti-imperialist front, which is a significant factor in the efforts for progress and for world peace.

New ideas and incentives for deepening proletarian and socialist internationalism have been yielded by the 27th CPSU Congress. The strategic line of the congress, which was oriented toward accelerating the development of Soviet society and toward intensifying the fight for peace on an international scale, is implementing the noblest principles and traditions of internationalism. The international communist and workers movement has received with great attention the analysis of new world conditions -- analysis contained in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report. Social progress is manifested in the development of the international communist and workers movement, in the development of a new, mass democratic movement of the present, including the antiwar and antinuclear movement.

"I want to stress," Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev stated at the congress, "that the Leninist Party has always regarded itself as an inseparable part of all revolutionary, democratic, and progressive forces, regardless of which domestic or foreign-political issues it was resolving. We bear in mind that our every success, our every victory in the battle for the goals and ideals of October, strengthens the potential for peace and social progress. As was stressed by the congress, the CPSU sees herein its main international duty, and will fulfill this duty 100 percent."

The CPCZ is marching toward its 17th congress firm and united, and filled with the sense of its responsibility toward our people and toward the international communist and workers movement. We realize that the further phase of the development of our socialist society -- for which the congress will adopt a strategic line -- will signify a strenghtening of socialism on a worldwide scale, and that it will significantly contribute toward fulfilling the ideas of proletarian and socialist internationalism.

FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

LD311916 Prague CTK in English 1625 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Prague March 31 (CTK) -- A Czechoslovak delegation led by Finance Minister Jaromir Zak left here today for Moscow where it will attend a special session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) Standing Commission for questions of currency and finance. The commission will discuss questions linked to the implementation of the comprehensive program of sicentific-technological progress of the CEMA member states till the year 2000.

URBAN ISSUES DENIAL TO BARCIKOWSKI STATEMENT

LD022222 Warsaw PAP in English 2122 GMT 2 Apr 86

["Urban's Dementi" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 2 -- Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban has published the following dementi [official denial]:

"Warsaw correspondent of LE FIGARO Mr. B. Margueritte wrote in his dispatch of March 29 that Deputy President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski expressed his satisfaction with the right's election victory in France. He allegedly used the following words to justify his opinion: 'We have always had better understanding with the right than with the Socialists'."

"I have been authorized to declare that Kazimierz Barcikowski made no such statement. It has been fabricated."

TRADE COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED IN NEW DELHI

LD022119 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 2 Apr 86

[By PAP correspondent Krzysztof Mroziewicz]

[Text] New Delhi, April 2: The protocol of the 10th session of the Polish-Indian mixed commission for economic, trade, scientific and technological development of bilateral relations, co-chaired by Polish Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Indian Minister of Steel, Mines and Coal Vastan Sathe, was signed here today.

Polish enterprises participate in developing Indian fuel and power industries, plans envisage Poland's participation in building the Madhuband-Phularitand colliery and cooperation in sinking new shafts and modernization of existing pits.

The two sides decided to develop cooperation in the copper industry, electronics, ship building, and machine tools, farming machines, metallurgical, chemical, and building machines industries. The year 1990 will see a 100 per cent growth in the Polish-Indian trade turnover in constant prices. The trade will increase by 30 per cent this year against 1985. The increase of Polish exports will enable purchases of protein feeds, cotton, iron ore, and machines for the textile industry.

The scientific-technological cooperation first includes those ideas of prospects for economic and trade development for both sides.

PAP REPORTS SEJM ADVISORY 'TEAM' TO BE FORMED

LD022116 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 2: The Sejm (Polish parliament) Presidium has adopted a resolution on the establishment and principles of functioning of a team of Sejm advisers. The team will be composed of permanent advisers and experts, specializing in law, economy, technology, health, culture and social problems, who may be called in when the need for their cooperation arises.

The team of advisers will offer opinions on issues examined by the parliament and its committees. It will ensure scientific consulting to the Sejm and its bodies as well as prepare expert's reports.

MESSNER RECEIVES NATIONAL CULTURAL COUNCIL LEADERS

LD021906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner has met with the leadership of the National Cultural Council. Information about the activity of the council during the last term of office was presented, and recommendations were also formulated with the purpose of strengthening the authority of the council in society and in the millieux of artists and cultural activists. Implementing the statutory obligation of the council, its chairman, Professor Bogdan Suchodolski, gave the premier the text of a paper: "The Situation in Culture; a Synthesis, Evaluation and Recommendations."

GDR FARMERS PARTY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD030556 Warsaw PAP in English 2217 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 28 -- Roman Malinowski met here today with chairman of the GDR Democratic Farmers' Party (DBD) Ernst Mecklenburg, on the second and last day of the DBD delegation's visit to Poland. Leaders of both peasant parties, referring to the signed frame programme of cooperation between the United Peasants' Party (UPP) and the DBD for the years 1986-1990, stated that it would serve well Polish-GDR cooperation and exchange of experiences in peasants' participation in socialist building in both countries.

Also today, members of the DBD delegations held working talks at the UPP CC.

WOZNIAK ADDRESSES KRAKOW AKTIV ON DEMOCRACY

LD022233 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Marian Wozniak met today with the Krakow political and economic aktiv. During the discussion the secretary said that there can be democracy in elections, but not in the economy.

[Begin Wozniak recording] Democracy is a word that has had a spectacular career in Poland, but in certain cases, as in the economy, the word democracy has led to a weakening of what we call indispensible discipline in the functioning of the workplace, almost bordering on anarchy. I am not speaking of discipline of the sort where I arrive for the first shift at 0600 and leave at 1400, but discipline as rules of behavior, starting with dutifulness through to precision; solidarity in work in accordance with the technical procedures and in respecting the rules of the game, that is production. We, on the other hand, have too much discussion. In workplaces, there are a variety of interruptions for which people are to blame, and many for which they are not. The organization of work, which is directed by technology, cannot be decided on in accordance with democratic principles. It must be decided in accordance with the principles which best serve the aim of high-quality production. On the other hand, someone could complain: Where is the person? Well, I do not dehumanize the person, but everything must be in the appropriate place at the appropriate time. Czechoslovak friends once told me: We always practice our politics in the hours after work; you practice yours during work hours when you should be working. Perhaps this is exaggerated, but there is something in it. [end recording]

RCP PLENUM CONCLUDES; CEAUSESCU SPEAKS

AU021850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/4/1986 -- A plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP was held in Bucharest on April 1 and 2 under the chairmanship of Romanian Communist Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

The debates in plenum and within working commissions approached the items on the agenda which are of special significance for the activity of the RCP and the Romanian State, for a qualitatively better work in all domains, the fulfilment of the 1986 socioeconomic development plans and programes, and of the targets for this year and of the Thirteenth RCP Congress resolutions.

The plenum agenda included reports on a balance-sheet analysis of the achievements scored in the national economy, the formation and utilization of financial resources in 1985, the number of members, the composition and organizational structure of the party on December 31/85 and the political-organizational activity of party bodies and organizations for the implementation of the party resolutions and directives, the activity of party and state bodies and of mass organizations in 1985 for the implementation of the party cadre policy, the activity for the resolution of working people's proposals, intimations, complaints and applications in 1985, the international activity of the party and the state in 1985, and the foreign policy guidelines for 1986. The agenda also included organizational matters.

Referring to the achievements scored in 1985 and in the previous five-year plan period, the speakers surveyed critically and self-critically the way in which work is done for the fulfilment of this year's plan, for the mobilization of all human and material forces, the efficient and full use of the potential of the national economy, with emphasis on a series of shortfalls and negative states of affairs, the causes which produced them, and the measures needed to eliminate them.

The Central Committee unanimously approved the documents submitted for debate, and adopted a resolution in connection with them. At the end of the proceedings Nicolae Ceausescu made a lengthy and important speech.

Ceausescu Plenum Address

AU021903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Report on speech made by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu on 2 April, at end of Bucharest plenum of the RCP Central Committee]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/4/1986 -- Speaking on Wednesday, April 2, at the end of a two-day plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP which debated questions related to socioeconomic development, improvement of self-administration and self-financing as well as to party activity and the international life, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that in the difficult conditions of the world economic crisis and of contradictions and shortfalls at home in the 1981-1985 interval, Romania's industrial output increased by 21.6 per cent, the farm output by ten per cent, the national income by more than 24 per cent, and the working people's real incomes by eight per cent. Science, education and culture developed powerfully.

All this reflects the correctness of the RCP policy which successfully fulfils its its role of vital centre of the entire society, of leading political force of the Romanian nation, the speaker said, highlighting that the achievements scored attest to the superiority of socialism, the fact that only in the conditions of the new system can the difficulties occurring at one moment or another be overcome and uninterrupted economic and social progress the development of material strength and spiritual force, the rise of the general welfare of each people ensured. We are convinced that socialism alone opens to mankind the path to the eradication of oppression, inequalities, the path to welfare and happiness, the RCP general secretary stressed.

Noting that the possibilities of the national economy, the force of science, education and culture in Romania are apt to -- and must-- provide for the achievement of better results, Nicolae Ceausescu requested the party organizations, each Communist, all working people to work so as the programme and plan adopted by the thirteenth congress be not only fulfilled but also overfulfilled.

Assessing that 1986 marked a "good start" in the national economy and conditions existed for the overfulfilment of this year's plan provisions, the RCP general secretary referred at length to the important targets Romania intends to attain over 1986-1990 which is a new stage in the implementation of the party programme.

In that respect he requested that action should be taken for a new quality of work and life in all fields of activity.

Referring to the modernization and scientific organization programmes of enterprises which are to be applied by stages, Nicolae Ceausescu specified: "In accordance with our development programmes, there is no problem in ensuring working conditions to everybody. We still have sectors where we cannot provide the work force we need." He pointed out that one could not speak about a modern economy, the revolution in science and technology and intensive development without a proper work organization and norm-setting in all sectors, and also insisted on the firm application of the principles of the new economic and financial mechanism.

All sectors should be set on the income-and-expenditure principle, and meet their own expenses to an ever greater extent, fully if possible, so as no longer to resort to credits, Nicolae Ceausescu said, insisting on the measures that ought to be taken to increase material and financial responsibility - both individual and collective - for the socialist property.

Highlighting that in keeping with the provisions of the Constitution and the laws of the country, the Romanian party and state take every measure to ensure that each citizen has a job that fits his training and capability, the RCP general secretary said: We will work most resolutely on that line in future, too, because one of the social laws of our socialist society is to make sure that all people have equal living and working conditions, set on socialist principles. But we can assure no one of income-making without work, we can in no way give anyone the possibility to live from others' work. These are basic tenets of our society that should be understood well, and must take firm action to make them work in all fields.

In consideration of all this, we must develop revolutionary worker democracy, ensure the active participation of the people working in all areas, of the whole people in home and foreign policy-making.

In the speech delivered on April 2 at the CC of the RCP plenary meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu declared for a more marked development of Romania's economic relations and international cooperation. We will take an active part in CMEA activities, in the carrying into effect of the decisions on the improvement and development of cooperation and specialization within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance to the end of jointly solving a series of problems related to raw and energy-giving materials, better using production units, the speaker said adding that Romania will actively participate in the implementation of the complex technical and scientific cooperation programme until the year 2000 as it is resolved to do its utmost to fulfil the obligations assumed, to take part in the powerful development of science and technology, in their application to production, in the modernization of the economy of our country, of all socialist countries.

He also specified that Romania would broadly develop its economic ties, its cooperation in production with all socialist countries, intensify economic exchanges and cooperation with developing countries as well as with developed capitalist states, in the spirit of active participation in the international division of labour, in the exchange of material and spiritual assets.

We have a strong party, which gathers in its ranks over 3,550,000 members, nearly 15 percent of the country's population, a genuine mass party, Nicolae Ceausescu emphasised in the speech he made on April 2 at the CC of the RCP plenary meeting, showing that about 61 percent of party members were workers and, proportionately, more than 15 percent were peasants and over 20 percent intellectuals.

Now, when it is 65 years since the Romanian Communist Party was founded and nearly one hundred years since the first worker party was created in Romania, the speaker said, we can assert with justified pride that we have a strong, united party, confidently followed by the whole people.

The cessation of nuclear tests should be the first step towards nuclear disarmament, Nicolae Ceausescu stated on April 2 at the end of a CC of the RCP plenary meeting. That is why, he said, we backed and back the nuclear disarmament programme advanced by the Soviet Union, the recent appeal to put a stop to nuclear tests. At the same time, we are of the opinion that a complex general disarmament program should be worked out to focus on nuclear disarmament.

Romania set forth a series of proposals to this end and we intend to work and insist so that a general disarmament programme be elaborated in consideration of the close relationship between nuclear and general disarmament, of the fact that only in this way can necessary conditions be provided to build a world free of wars, and weapons, a world of peace and cooperation among all nations.

We are firmly for a deminishing military character of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty, and for conditions leading to their simultaneous dissolution, Nicolae Ceausescu told a plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP that ended in Bucharest on April 2. We must do everything we can so that mankind may live without military pacts, without military groups, without shows of force of any kind, he said, stressing: Peace, security cannot be achieved by force, by military pacts. Peace can only be achieved by disarmament, by equal cooperation among all world nations.

We firmly back a more resolute action of the European countries toward the elimination of nuclear weapons, the achievement of peaceful cooperation for a united Europe free of nuclear arms and foreign military bases, a Europe of free and independent nations.

We will continue to work for new relations of good neighborhood in the Balkans and for the creation in this area of a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, and of foreign military bases.

It is our opinion that we must strengthen cooperation with all the states and peoples in Europe and on all continents to attain the aims of disarmament and peace. Military balance should be achieved not through new arms, but by reducing the existing ones. Balance between the two sides should be at the lowest level of arming. This is the only way to each nation's security.

We are firmly for the settlement of conflicts and disputed issues between states only by way of negotiations. Force and the threat of force ought to be given up as well as big manoeuvers. The great powers should withdraw their fleets from international waters and ensure all states full freedom of navigation in international waters.

3D GNA SESSION BEGINS PROCEEDINGS 3 APRIL

AU030834 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0825 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/4/1986 -- The works of the third session of the Grand National Assembly of Romania opened in Bucharest in the morning of April 3. The agenda of the session includes bills on the country's economic and social development in the 1986-1990 five-year period, other drafts of normative acts, a report of the government on the fulfillment of the national single plan in the first trimester of the ongoing year and measures for the integral fulfillment of the provisions set for 1986. The works of the session continue.

DIMITRU APPOINTED INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION MINISTER

AU030749 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0741 GMT 3 Apr 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/4/1986 -- SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA inform readers that by presidential decree Alexandru Dimitriu has been appointed minister of industrial machine building in Romania.

PUNGAN, VADUVA MEET TURKISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU021914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1747 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/4/1986 -- Now on a visit to Romania, the Turkish parliamentary delegation led by Necmettin Karaduman, speaker of the Grand National Assembly of the Republic of Turkey, had separate meetings on April 2 with the minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Vasile Pungan, and with the Foreign Affairs Minister Ilie Vaduva.

Questions were approached during the talks related to the development of bilateral economic cooperation, possibilities and ways of expanding and diversifying those ties, of broadening trade between the two countries.

Opinions were also exchanged on current international matters with stress on the importance of the cooperation between Romania and Turkey for the promotion of a climate of peace and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

BELOVSKI, SYRIA'S KHADDAM HOLD DAMASCUS TALKS

LD022213 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2028 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, leader of an LCY delegation visiting the Syrian Ba'th Party, today held talks with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the Near East crisis, the realization of the legitimate right of the Palestinian people, and the activities of nonaligned countries.

Both sides stressed the need to ensure respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Arab countries in this region. Any outside interference in the already complex and conflicting relations in the Near East only aggravates the situation and decreases the possibility for solving problems on a lasting and just basis.

ZARKOVIC GREETS KADAR ON NATIONAL DAY

LD031005 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0843 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the Hungarian People's Republic's national holiday, Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, has sent Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, a message of congratulations and best wishes for the continued successful economic and social development of the country and for the prosperity of the friendly people of Hungary. The telegram also expresses satisfaction with the successful cooperation and development of relations between the two neighboring and socialist countries, as well as between the LCY and the MSZMP, and the belief that this cooperation will continue to develop comprehensively in the interest of the two peoples, peace, social progress, and socialism in the world.

PETITION AGAINST PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT OF DISSIDENTS

AU030755 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] In a petition to parliament in Belgrade 76 intellectuals demanded an amendment to the law which would exclude the abuse of psychiatry against dissidents. In this petition the signatories advocate a change in penal law under which people at present can be forced to undergo psychiatric treatment if they are a danger to others.

TANJUG REPORTS ON SFRY ECONOMIC TRENDS

LD022252 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2120 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 2 (TANJUG) -- The drop in the value of the dollar, lower interest rates and cheaper oil could be instrumental in bringing down prices and inflation in Yugoslavia and improving the country's economic performance and especially its foreign trade, it was said in a debate on economic trends conducted in the Assembly of Yugoslavia today. It was stressed that the growth of inflation and prices should be somewhat slowed down also by the consistent implementation of the measures for the financial consolidation of the economy which have already been passed by the government. But only the second quarter of the year will show to what degree these solutions have been efficient.

The difficulties on the Yugoslav market, particularly high inflation, have lessened the effects of foreign trade in the first three months of the year, delegates in the Assembly of Yugoslavia assessed. The country's exports in the period were two billion and 264 million dollars, which is 10.1 percent above the corresponding period of last year. At the same time, it's imports rose up two billion and 930 million dollars, a 13.3 per cent increase on the January-March 1985 period.

Stressing that due to high inflation the "credit-monetary policy is bursting at the seams", the delegates stressed that more resolute steps then up to now are needed to curb inflation. In order to make enterprises more efficient and to bring inflation under control, the government has made a number of changes in price controls. A spokesman for the Information Secretariat told journalists here today that coffee, meat and meat products, coal and other products are no longer subject to price controls. The spokesman said that the competent organs are now controlling the prices of 58 per cent of the value of industrial production instead of 61 per cent until now.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES NEGATIVE PHENOMENA

LD021504 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1014 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- Within the framework of preparations for the 13th LCY Congress and the congresses and conferences of the republican and provincial LC's the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee held a session yesterday (presided over by Vidoje Zarkovic) to discuss some topical issues concerning the LCY and society, in general.

It was stated that under the circumstances, an economic crisis and the failure to implement constitutionally established socioeconomic and political relations might give rise to ideological turmoil and attempts to reexamine the established ideas, concepts, and understandings of our revolutionary movement; they could lead to a negation of the absoluteness of some of the fundamental social and political principles and even to demands for revising some of the LC's basic stands that have been confirmed in practice. In such a complex situation, nationalism in all its hues, as one of the main forms and fulcrum of antisocialist activity, is on the offensive.

It was stressed at the session that all these phenomena call for the LC to counter more actively existing social and ideological problems and, by providing insight into them and explaining them, to create conditions for a stronger assertion of its theoretical concepts. In addition, it is of particular importance that it persevere in carrying out established program goals. This, of course, will call for a broad mobilization of the socialist forces' front. Particular stress was placed on the need for the LC to develop and establish in practice firmer ideological and action unity so as to make it possible for outstanding issues to be explained more successfully, for the existing difficulties to be overcome, and for the prospects for the further constant development of socialist self-management to be created.

The Presidium warned that some LC organizations and leaderships have been insufficiently resolute in the ideopolitical struggle against antisocialist and antiself-management activities, regardless of whether they come from positions of the bourgeois right or are manifested as ideological pressure and activity from positions of bureaucratic dogmatism. As a result of opportunism and vacillation, antiself-management ideas are being openly and aggressively propagated by some sections of the information media, at meetings and public platforms, even those organized by society itself.

However, there has been no well-argued and convincing Marxist criticism from the positions of the LCY program to oppose such ideas. Warnings were voiced at the session that, under the guise of efforts to "implement democratic self-management," liberal-bourgeois tendencies are striving to provide conditions for unhampered activity of those forces oriented toward directly threatening the achievements and course of our socialist revolution. It is obvious that their idea of democracy has no classical dimensions and substance, for them it simply implies freedom to act from counterrevolutionary positions. As for bureaucratic-dogmatic factions, they blame socialist self-management and socialist democracy of self-management for everything that has gone wrong in our society; they are trying to deny and at the same time suppress the open exchange of views within the League of Communists and in society and to label it as dangerous for socialism. It was also stressed at the session that the struggle against these two tendencies will not be successful unless it is accompanied by efforts to develop broad-based democracy both in the LC and in society as a whole.

The LC must not remain indifferent to these and other forms of antisocialist activity and anticommunist ideology since these political aspirations challenge almost directly the LCY's leading role, the democratic and self-management rights and role of the working class and working people, and the federal concept of our multinational community.

The Presidium placed particular emphasis on the need for the struggle against nationalism in all localities to be opportune and specific and not reduced to sporadic condemnations of individual cases of extreme behavior; it must penetrate into the causes and roots and fight the proponents of such behavior; it has to permeate relations in material production and in the sphere of the social superstructure which directly stimulate nationalist tendencies.

Attention was drawn to attempts in the sphere of social ownership to propagate misleading theses maintaining that socialism can be further developed by introducing some kind of mixed capitalist and state ownership. It was also noted that, under the guise of advocating further democratization of society, some individuals and groups have been attacking organized activity on the part of the LCY and other subjective forces and institutions of the political system and proclaimed it as being bureaucratic. The need was also stressed for resolute opposition to the unacceptable thesis of the need to change the constitutional position of the republics and autonomous provinces in our system and for a determined struggle against any other form of destructive activity in the country's political and economic life.

It was stressed during the session that the LC must invest even more specific and efficient efforts to expose and suppress all these attempts, to resist attempts to cause ideological confusion and hamper the activity of antisocialist and antiself-management forces. Only by taking radical and resolute measures against opportunism, passivity, ideological neutrality, attempts to usurp working people's rights, and other forms of antiself-management behavior and by direct struggle against anti-socialist tendencies and pressures opposed to the LCY's program orientations, will conditions be created for an even more vigorous promotion of ideological and theoretical work and for consolidating the LC's leading role, influence, and responsibility. It was agreed that the republican and provincial committees should discuss these issues in their own localities and launch a broad-based action in order to solve them. In this they must insist that all LC members, organizations, and forums bear responsibility for the situation and trends in all spheres of economic social, and political life and for the uniform implementation of the agreed-upon policy.

This is one of the most important tasks of the overall precongress activity. The Presidium endorsed the report by the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Vidoje Zarkovic, about the LCY delegation's visit to the Polish People's Republic. The talks the delegation had with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and other top Polish officials were assessed as useful and beneficial for the strengthening of cooperation and understanding between the LCY and the PZPR and between the two countries.

PRISTINA PAPER CONDEMNS LACK OF CADRE MOBILITY

LD021302 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0949 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Pristina, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- In its issue today the Pristina JEDINSTVO has published a comment on cadre changes in Kosovo and about some unacceptable tendencies and resistance to bringing down the age of cadres.

The author of the commentary, Masan Boskovic, begins by drawing attention to lateral cadre movements during the recent elections, illustrating his point with examples of what happened in some Kosovo municipalities. In Vitina the president of the Municipal Executive Committee was elected president of the LC Municipal Committee; in Podujevo the president of the Municipal Council of the Federation of Trade Unions became the president of the SAWP Municipal Conference while the person who until then was the president of the SAWP Municipal Conference "moved" into the chair of the secretary of the LC Municipal Committee. In Decani the secretaries of the LC Municipal Committee and of the SAWP Municipal Conference swapped places, while in Utrosevac the secretary of the SUBNOR [Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia] Municipal Committee became the secretary of the SAWP Municipal Conference. In Suva Reka and Kacanik the president of the SAWP Municipal Conference and the president of the Municipal Assembly, respectively, were elected secretaries of the LC Municipal Committees there, while in Srbica the president of the Municipal Assembly was proposed for the office of the president of the SAWP Municipal Conference. The session of the LC Provincial Committee and, beforehand, the session of the Council of the Federation of Kosovo Trade Unions demonstrated, says the Pristina JEDINSTVO, that they did not fit in with the wishes for genuine possibilities and orientations for a gradual but necessary generation change.

The pleading for compulsory territorial representation and the thesis "that he should be on the list" are not only at odds with the positions of the top party forums but overshadow a fact well known to everyone -- that cadres mainly from the same enviornments have been present on the political scene for many years now. The fact that dissatisfied people are emerging precisely from these environments points to alleged deviation from established criteria. These individuals do not or do not want to understand that a limited number of members in top LC and trade union organs in Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia implies that a specific number of present cadres who, during the previous congresses and conferences had been voted members of top organs, should cede their places to younger people and in so doing make it possible for the process of fusion of youth and experience to take place and deepen. Otherwise, as Kacusa Jasari remarked during the last session of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, "it would appear that there are no young cadres in Kosovo."

When then, one wonders, are spokes placed in the wheels of cadre changes and why is there a tendency to have candidates from one's own backyard.

Will the success of the work of the LC organs not depend on the ability and willingness of their members to extricate the country from the crisis rather than on whether or not they come from this or that municipality? For this reason the warnings uttered at political platforms like "we shall not be able to explain ourselves to Kosovo communists if... are not on the list" sound rather strange. Do not these warnings possess the undertones of the unacceptable electoral slogan "why he and not me?" However, one thing is clear: There are no irreplaceable people in this society as distinct from there being people with less or more meritorious service. It goes without saying, says JEDINSTVO in conclusion, that the present cadre changes imply both the latter and the former.

SFRY PRESIDENCY CONSIDERS SITUATION IN KOSOVO

LD021517 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1231 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- A meeting has been held in the SFRY Presidency (presided over by Vice President Sinan Hasani) among the top officials of the Federation, the SR of Serbia, the Serbian Autonomous Provinces of Kosovo, Montenegro, and Macedonia. During the meeting an agreement was reached about the specific activities and measures needed to implement the stance and conclusions adopted at the joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee on 5 March this year that was devoted to the political-security situation in Kosovo. The introductory address at the meeting was made by Stone Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency and chairman of the Federal Council for the Protection of the Constitutional Order.

Proceeding from the assessments and conclusions adopted by the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium and from the long-term tasks as set by the political platform for LCY action in Kosovo, the Presidency established measures and immediate specific tasks facing, primarily, the state, sociopolitical organs, and organizations in eliminating the causes and effects of the unfavorable political-security and economic situation in Kosovo and hampering the hostile activity of Albanian irredentists and nationalists of all hues.

According to the report issued after the session, the Presidency outlined the priority tasks and agreed on the current tasks and deadlines to be carried out by organs of state administration, judiciary, internal affairs, education, information media, and by other institutions of the system.

Attention was drawn to the problems of population policy and family planning. Also at this meeting, the ending of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and the creation of conditions for the return of those who have left were described as priority tasks calling for the involvement of all organized socialist forces, above all those in the province of Kosovo, and of all other factors in the SR of Serbia and other republics and the Province of Vojvodina. The underlying aim is to achieve, more rapidly and efficiently, political and economic stability and thus total security for all citizens in Kosovo by a coordinated action of all state and sociopolitical organs and organizations in the republics, provinces, and the Federation and by insisting on the proper functioning of the state apparatus and on the consistent observation of the law in all spheres of social life.

POLITICAL CRIME IN SLOVENIA IN DECLINE

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[Text] Ljubljana, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- Although more severe economic conditions and the drop in living standards in recent years have created a "favorable climate" for vociferous appearances by opponents of our socialist self-managing system, political crime in Slovenia is constantly declining. This was pointed out today at a meeting of representatives of the Public Prosecutor's office of the SR of Slovenia with journalists.

The most common of such criminal acts are those involving provocations of national hatred, for which in most cases citizens themselves bring criminal charges against the perpetrators, undoubtedly indicating a high patriotic awareness. Such dissatisfaction with the political system was most often expressed by people who enjoy no prestige in their environment, that is, they have been unemployed for a long time, mostly through their own fault, and are pushed to the margins of social reality.

Last year 22 charges were brought against perpetrators of political criminal acts, of which 3 were more serious in nature. All three serious cases involved nationalistic assaults. Two of the perpetrators of these crimes, persons of Slovene nationality, provoked national hatred by writing slogans "Serbs to be put into the willows" [srbe na vrbe] and "gypsies" in Kamnik. In the third case a person of Serbian nationality provoked the same sort of hatred in a coffee shop in Piran by saying that "all Slovenes should be murdered." The remaining 19 defendants spread national hatred, insulting the prestige of Comrade Tito and of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

The "Idria case," as was confirmed by the hearing and trial of participants in mass fights and riots in that mining place, has obviously gained nationalistic and chauvinistic characteristics, thereby causing great harm to Slovenia. The issue primarily developed by using unsupported arguments to inform the public about the riots. Unfortunatley, it had disagreeable consequences for the entire Yugoslav community, since the foreign media made good use of it for their own malicious constructions.

According to the information from the republican public prosecutor's office of the SR of Slovenia, other types of crime were also in decline last year: down 3 percent over 1984. Most criminal acts involved property, assaults on private and social property, traffic offenses, and cases involving great material damage. A new form of criminal activity is on the increase, trading in children, whose dark channels mostly lead to Italy and Austria.

The greatest worry for legal organs in Slovenia is still posed by economic crime. Last year a total of 6,217 criminal acts of this kind were registered, up 8 percent compared with 1984. Damage to social property amounted to as much as 270.8 million dinars. Enormous damage was done to ships and also as a result of fires, for which the human factor should be blamed.

Representatives of the Public Prosecutor's office point out that self-managing workers' control groups are still not working as well as they should, a fact best illustrated by the information that these organs brought charges only in one case in Slovenia last year. Working people are obviously afraid that by pointing out speculations, abuses, and theft of social property they might create "unnecessary problems for themselves and fall into the disfavor of those who make decisions on everything."

VLAJKOVIC VISITS DPRK; MEETS WITH KIM IL-SONG

For North Korean coverage of Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the State Presidency's visit to Pyongyang 29 March-2 April, including talks with Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, see the North Korea section of the 1 and 2 April Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORTs.